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KEY TO EXERCISES
IN THE
ENGLISH GRAMMAR
FOR
THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

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NOTE.—Teachers will observe that the pages referred to in this Key, apply to the new Edition of the Grammar, published in 1838,—but a reference to the Table of Contents on the preceding page will shew where the Key to the Exercises on any subject will be found.

KEY TO EXERCISES

IN THE

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

PART I.—ORTHOGRAPHY.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

Page 12.

When Socrates was *building* himself a *house* at *Athens*, being asked by one that observed the littleness of the *design*, *why* a man so eminent would not have an abode more suitable to his dignity: “*I* shall think *myself* sufficiently *accommodated*,” replied he, “*if I* shall see that narrow *habitation* filled with real friends.”

Still pressing on, beyond *Tornea's* lake,
And Hecla flaming through a waste of snow,
And farthest *Greenland*, to the pole itself,
Where, failing gradual, life at length goes out,
The Muse expands her solitary flight.

Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,
Or by the *lazy Scheldt*, or wandering *Po*;
Or onward where the rude *Carinthian* boor
Against the houseless stranger shuts the door;
Or where *Campania's* plain forsaken lies,
A weary waste expanding to the skies;
Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart, untravell'd, fondly turns to thee.

Anne, queen of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, ascended the throne on the 8th of *March*, 1701 ; and died on the 1st of *August*, 1714. Her reign was rendered remarkable by the victories of the *Duke of Marlborough* on the continent of *Europe*, and the *Union* between *England* and *Scotland*.

*These are thy glorious works, Parent of good !
Almighty, thine this universal frame !*

The *St. George* arrived at *Kingstown* from *Liverpool* on *Tuesday* evening at eight o'clock, and will sail at six o'clock on *Thursday* morning.

*I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute ;
From the centre all round to the sea,
I am lord of the fowl and the brute.
O Solitude ! where are the charms,
That sages have seen in thy face,
Better dwell in the midst of alarms,
Than reign in this horrible place.*

Hear the words of *Solomon*, the wise king of *Israel* :
“ *Fear God*, and keep his commandments ; for this is
the whole duty of man.”

*Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights,
The generous plan of power, delivered down
From age to age by your renowned forefathers !
O let them never perish in your hands,
But piously transmit them to your children.*

PART II.—ETYMOLOGY.

ARTICLE.

Page 26.

A river, *an* apple, *an* ornament, *a* good scholar, *a* youth, *an* humble man, *a* history, *an* hour, *a* ewe, *an* owl, *a* wolf, *a* union, *a* prince; *an* empty purse, *a* humorous story, *a* useful work, *an* obedient son, *a* sweet pear, *a* green field, *an* industrious man, *an* amiable woman, *an* harmonious sound, *a* cheerful temper, *a* winding stream, *an* open countenance, *a* severe winter, *a* mild spring, *a* warm summer, *an* abundant harvest.

NOUN.

Page 27.

Good-scholars are always attentive to their studies, and to the instructions of their teachers. The hunters killed two foxes. I saw a husbandman ploughing with six oxen. You can see ten churches from the top of that hill: it is a prospect which even monarchs might admire. Hannibal was one of the greatest heroes of ancient times. We are only tyros in grammar. The innkeeper borrowed two dozen of knives and forks; and he not only took great care of them, but returned them in a few days, both of which are proofs, that he was deserving of the favour. The old man has two staves, one in each hand: how ridiculous these ladies would appear, if each of them had two muffs! Obedient children are anxious to please their parents. These young men are great geniuses: they are brothers, being sons of the same father. That is a good crop of oats, but the wheat in the next field is not so good. I will give you two pieces of gold for three pieces of silver. Thomas

is well skilled in mechanics: he has invented a new kind of bellows. Lend me your scissors to cut this thread. David was a man of excellent morals, and pleasing manners, and well acquainted with letters.

James' sister was Robert's *wife*. My uncle is my greatest benefactor. The duke is a distinguished hero. That young lady is the marquis' *niece*, and is about to be married to the ambassador's *son*: she is a countess in her own right. Henry's daughter was much grieved at her child's death. My brother's wife's mother arrived last night. A mother's tenderness and a father's care are nature's gifts for man's advantage. Wisdom's precepts form the good man's interest and happiness.

ADJECTIVE.

Page 34.

He expects to see happier days. You have got the less share. Alexander the Great is an historical personage. It is the duty and privilege of man to worship the Supreme Being. Autumn is the *most* interesting season of the year. Tuesday was colder than Monday. This summer is hotter than the last. Robert is taller than William. Solomon was the wisest man: Methuselah was the *oldest*. Jane is livelier than Mary. This is the *most* beautiful flower I ever saw. My hat is *less* than yours, but his is the *least* of the three. Patrick is the *most* negligent boy in the class. She was reduced to extreme poverty.

PRONOUN.

Page 40.

This book is *mine*. Is that *your* pen? Give me *her* slate. It was *his* own fault. Let them do it *themselves*.

Come *thyself*. I *who* teach. You *who* learn. The books *which* we read. Do *that* which you are told, or, Do *what* you are told. *Whose* knife is this? Do you see *these* two hats? *that* belongs to John, and *this* to James.

VERB.

Page 75.

I love *him*; she sits *on* the chair; these books *are* mine; John writes a letter; thou *shouldst* love thy neighbour as thou *lovest* thyself; the pens which you *bought* were excellent; let him who stands, take heed lest he fall; have you *written*? I *have* done as you *desired* me; he has taken his hat; she *besought* him in vain; I *saw* you at church; James has *gone* to London: Mary has *torn* her frock, let Anne mend it; it ought to have *been done* yesterday; it must be *done* to-morrow; I had *finished* before you came; I *will* not go to sea, for I *shall* be drowned; if it *is* not he, whom do you imagine it to be? if *thou* do well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if *thou* do not well, sin *lies* at thy door.

ADVERB.

Page 78.

He reads *distinctly*; she writes *neatly*; they behave very *properly*; let us be sincere; a resolution calm, noble, and disinterested; a cheerful and good old man; he spoke *uncommonly* well; do nothing *carelessly*; the man who deliberates *wisely*, and resolves *slowly*, will act *correctly*; praise no man too *liberally* when he is present, nor censure him too *lavishly* when he is absent; a just man should account nothing more precious than his word, nothing more venerable than his faith, and nothing more sacred than his promise.

PART III.—SYNTAX.

RULE I.

Page 101.

The state of his affairs *is* very prosperous. Their riches *make* them idle and dissipated. The mechanism of clocks and watches *was* then totally unknown. The evils of life *are* numerous enough without being multiplied by those of choice. Not one of those whom thou *seest* clothed in purple, *is* completely happy. The assembly *was* very splendid. The committee *were* divided in *their* sentiments, and referred the business to the general meeting. The party *is* broken up. An army of thirty thousand *was* assembled in ten days. Idleness and ignorance *are* the parents of many vices. Grace and beauty *are* diffused through every part of the work. In unity *consist* the welfare and security of every society. Neither youth nor beauty *is* a security against death. In him *was* happily blended true dignity with softness of manners. Not only wealth, but honour also, *has* uniformly attended him. Neither the father nor the children *deserve* to be credited. Either thou or he *deserves* to be punished. Both he and I have forgotten *our* books. You and he must mind *your* duty. To do unto others as we would that they should do unto us, *constitutes* the great principle of virtue. To practise the virtues of meekness and charity *is* the sure way to love them. *He* being of the party, I shall willingly accompany you.

The bleating sheep with my complaints agree.

They parched with heat, and *I* inflamed by thee.

When the morning of life *rejoices* over your head, every thing around you *puts* on a smiling appearance. All nature *wears* a face of beauty, and *is* animated with a spirit of joy; you *walk* up and down in a new world;

you *crop* the unblown flower, and *drink* the untasted spring. But, ah ! the flattering scene *will* not last. The spell *is* quickly broken, and the enchantment soon over. Now thou *hast* no weariness to clog thy waking hours, and no care to *disturb* thy repose. But know, child of the earth ! that thou *art* born to trouble, and that care *will* haunt thee through every subsequent path of life. Health now *sparkles* in thine eye, the blood *flows* pure in thy veins, and thy spirits *are* as gay as the morning ; but, alas ! the time *will* come, when disease *will* assail thy life, and when, stretched on a bed of pain, thou *will* be ready to *choose* death rather than life. You *are* now happy in your earthly companions. Friendship, which in the world *is* a feeble sentiment, with you *is* a strong passion. But *shift* the scene for a few years, and *behold* the man of thy right hand become unto thee as an alien. Now, I cannot *prevent* the evil day, but I *can* arm you against it. *Remember* your Creator : *consecrate* to him the early period of your days, and the light of his countenance *will shine* upon you through life. Then, let the tempest *beat*, and the floods *descend*, you *are* safe and happy under the shelter of the Rock of Ages.

RULE II.

Page 103.

The admiral was severely wounded ; he lost an arm and *a* leg. He is not a firmer friend than bitter enemy. The king and *the* beggar, the prince and *the* peasant, are liable to the misfortunes of life. He struck me on *the* head. The criminals were tied by *the* legs. *The* wisest and best men sometimes commit errors. Purity has its seat in *the* heart ; but it extends its influence so much over the outward conduct, as to form a great and material part of *the* character. A profligate man is seldom or never found to be *a* good husband, *a* good father, or *a* beneficent neighbour.

Purity of intention is to *the* acts of a man what *the* soul is to *the* body, or a form to its matter, or *the* root to *the* tree, or *the* sun to *the* world, or *the* fountain to a river, or *the* base to a pillar; for, without these, *the* body is a dead trunk, *the* matter is sluggish, *the* tree is a block, *the* world is darkness, *the* river is quickly dry, *the* pillar rushes into flatness and ruin, and *the* action is sinful, or unprofitable and vain. *The* poor farmer, who gave *the* cup of cold water to an ancient monarch, was rewarded with a golden goblet; and he that gives *the* same to a disciple, in *the* name of a disciple, shall receive a crown of glory.

RULE III.

Page 104.

The cares of this world often choke the seeds of virtue. He bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city he layeth low. My banks are furnished with bees. Whatever is most attractive is sure to please best. Whose orations are these? *Cicero's*. Who were present? John and I. Simple and innocent pleasures alone are durable.

Next these is placed

The vile blasphemer; *he* whose impious wit
Profaned the sacred mysteries of faith.

Labour was the *son* of necessity, the *nursling* of hope, and the *pupil* of art. He had the *strength* of his mother, the *spirit* of his nurse, and the *dexterity* of his governess. His *face* was wrinkled with the *wind*, and swarthy with the *sun*. In one *hand*, he had the *implements* of husbandry, with which he turned up the *earth*; in the other, he had the tools of *architecture*, and raised walls and *towers* at his pleasure. "Awake"! cried he, with a rough *voice*, "and I will teach you to remedy the sterility of the *earth*, and the severity of the *sky*; I will

compel summer to find provisions for *winter*; I will force the waters to give you their *fish*, the air its *fowls*, and the forest its *beasts*; I will teach you to pierce the *bowels* of the earth, and bring out, from the *caverns* of the mountains, metals which shall give strength to your *hands*, and *security* to your bodies, by which you may be covered from the *assaults* of the fiercest *beasts*, and with which you may fell the *oak*, and divide *rocks*, and subject all *nature* to your *use* and pleasure.

RULE IV.

Page 105.

My *uncestor's* virtue is not mine. *Asu's* heart was perfect with the Lord. A man's *manners* frequently influence his fortune. The anger of a wise man is short. The king of England's crown. He incurred not only his *father's*, but also his mother's displeasure. They very justly condemned the senseless and extravagant conduct of the *prodigal*, as he was called. The silk was purchased at Brown's, the *mercier* and *haberdasher*. The government of the world is not left to chance. The extent of the king of England's prerogative is sufficiently ascertained. The house belongs to the nephew of Lord Hill's steward. This picture of the *king* does not much resemble him. These pictures of the *king's* were sent to him from Italy.

A few *weeks* ago, as I was walking along one of the *streets* of this city on a rainy morning, I was very much struck with the melancholy *figure* of a blind *man*, who was endeavouring to excite *charity* by singing ballads. Misery could not have found, among the numbers of distressed *mortals*, a *form* more suited to *her* nature. Whilst I was contemplating the wretchedness of the *object*, and comparing it with the *strain* which *necessity* compelled him to chant, a sailor, who came whistling along the street, with a stick under *his* arm, stopped,

and purchased a *ballad* from him. "Heaven preserve you," cried the blind *man*, "for I have not tasted *bread* this blessed day." Hearing this, the sailor looked round him for a *moment*, sprung up four steps into a *baker's* shop, near which he stood, and returning immediately, thrust a small loaf quietly into the *poor man's* hand, and went off whistling as he came.

RULE V.

Page 107.

How many *sorrows* should we avoid, if we were not industrious to make them. The chasm made by the earthquake was twenty feet broad, and one hundred *fathoms* deep. I saw one person or more enter the garden. Let each of them, in *his* turn, receive the benefits to which *he* is entitled. *Neither* of my hands is empty. *None* of the nations of Europe escaped the mischiefs of the French revolution. My advice to each of you is, that *he* should make it *his* endeavour to come to a friendly agreement. He gained nothing farther by his speech *than* to be commended for his eloquence. He is the stronger of the two, but not the wiser.

Whence arises the misery of this *present* world? It is not owing to our *cloudy* atmosphere, our *changing* seasons, and *inclement* skies. It is not owing to the debility of our bodies, or to the *unequal* distribution of the goods of fortune. Amidst all disadvantages of this kind, a *pure*, a *steadfast*, and an *enlightened* mind, possessed of *strong* virtue, could enjoy itself in peace, and smile at the *impotent* assaults of fortune and the elements. It is within ourselves that misery has fixed its seat. Our *disordered* hearts, our *guilty* passions, our *violent* prejudices, and *misplaced* desires, are the instruments of the trouble which we endure.

RULE VI.

Page 108.

Thou who *hast* heard the matter, *canst* give an account of it. Virtue forces her way through obscurity; and sooner or later *she* is sure to be rewarded. *It was* they who were the real offenders. They *who* seek wisdom will certainly find *it*. I am the man who approves of wholesome discipline, and who *recommends* it to others; but I am not a person who *promotes* useless severity, and objects to mild and generous treatment. The court, *which* gives currency to manners, ought to be exemplary. He talks much of himself, *which* is the property of old age. Joseph was industrious, frugal, and discreet, and by *these* means obtained property and reputation. I have been here *these* two hours. *That* sort of things is easily understood, Those were the *kinds* of actions in which he excelled.

Thou, who hast known my services, *canst* tell
How much this Osman owes.

Go to the desert, *my* son: observe the young stork of the wilderness; let *him* speak to *thy* heart. *He* bears on *his* wings *his* aged sire; *he* lodges *him* in safety, and supplies *him* with food. Be grateful to *thy* father, for he gave *thee* life; and to *thy* mother, for *she* sustained *thee*. Hear the words of *his* mouth, for *they* are spoken for *thy* good; give ear to *his* admonition, for *it* proceeds from love. *Thy* father has watched for *thy* welfare, *he* has toiled for *thy* ease; do honour, therefore, to *his* age, and let not *his* grey hairs be treated with irreverence. Forget not *thy* helpless infancy, nor the frowardness of *thy* youth; and bear with the infirmities of *thy* aged parents: assist and support *them* in the decline of life. So shall *their* hoary heads go down to the grave in peace; and *thine own* children, in reverence of *thy* example, shall repay *thy* piety with filial love.

RULES VII, VIII, IX.

Page 109.

They *whom* opulence has made proud, and *whom* luxury has corrupted, cannot relish the simple pleasures of nature. *Whom* have I reason to love so much as this friend of my youth. Your father told him and *me*. Let *thee* and *me* imitate his example. Be not afraid, it is *I*. I know not whether it *was they* who conducted the business; but I am certain it was not *he*. He so much resembles my brother, that, at first sight, I took it to be *him*. We ought *to* act justly on all occasions. It is better to live on a little, than *to* outlive a great deal. I dare not proceed so hastily, lest I should give offence. It is a great support to virtue, when we see a good mind maintain its patience and tranquillity under injuries and affliction, and cordially forgive its oppressors.

The trunk of an elephant, which can *pick* up a pin, or *rend* an oak, *is* as nothing to the steam-engine. It can *engrave* a seal, and *crush* masses of obdurate metal before it; *draw* out, without breaking, a thread as fine as a gossamer, and *lift* up a ship of war, like a bauble, in the air. It can *embroider* muslin, and *forge* anchors, *cut* steel into ribands, and *impel* loaded vessels against the fury of the winds and waves. It would *be* difficult *to* estimate the value of the benefits, which these inventions *have* conferred upon the country. There *is* no branch of industry that has not *been* indebted to them; and, in all the most material, they *have* not only *widened* most magnificently the field of its exertions, but *multiplied* a thousand-fold the amount of its productions. Our improved steam-engine has *increased* indefinitely the mass of human comforts and enjoyments, and *rendered* cheap and accessible, all over the world, the materials of wealth and prosperity. It has *armed* the feeble hand of man, in short, with a power to which no limits can

be assigned, completed the dominion of mind over the most refractory qualities of matter, and *laid* a sure foundation for all those future miracles of mechanic power, which *are* to aid and *reward* the labours of future generations.

The love of praise should *be preserved* under proper subordination to the principle of duty. In itself, it *is* a useful motive of action ; but when allowed *to extend* its influence too far, it *corrupts* the whole character, and *produces* guilt, disgrace, and misery. *To be* entirely destitute of it *is* a defect. *To be* governed by it *is* depravity. The proper adjustment of the several principles of action in human nature, *is* a matter which *deserves* our highest attention. For when any one of them *becomes* either too weak, or too strong, it *endangers* both our virtues and our happiness.

RULE X.

Page 111.

He was extremely prodigal, and his property is now nearly exhausted. The conspiracy was *more easily* discovered, from its being known to so many. From these favourable beginnings, we may hope for a *speedy* and prosperous issue. Whence arose the misunderstanding ? Thence proceed all these misfortunes. Neither riches, nor honours, nor *any* such perishing objects, can satisfy the desires of an immortal spirit. These people do not judge wisely, nor take proper measures to effect their purposes.

Youth is introductory to manhood, to which it is, *properly* speaking, a state of preparation. During this season, we must *carefully* qualify ourselves for the parts we are to act *hereafter*. In manhood we bear the fruit, which has been planted in youth. *Therefore*, if we have *idly* sauntered away our youth, we must expect to be

ignorant men. If indolence and inattention have taken an early possession of us, they will *probably* increase as we advance in life, and make us *not only* a burden to ourselves, but useless to society. If *again*, we suffer ourselves to be misled by vicious inclinations, they will *daily* gain new strength, and end in dissolute lives. But if we *diligently* cultivate our minds in youth, attain habits of attention and industry, of virtue and sobriety, we shall find ourselves *well* prepared to act our future parts in life; and what above all things ought to be our care, by gaining the command over ourselves, we shall be *more* able as we go *forward* in the world, to resist every new temptation *as soon as* it appears.

RULE XI.

Page 112.

To *whom* shall I give it? Give it to *him*. This is to be divided between you and *me*. To *whom* much is given, of *them* much shall be required. Tell me your name. He advanced sword in hand. She departed this life. I have a great prejudice *against* that kind of writing. Have you made a great alteration *in* the house? There is no person *in* whom you may more safely confide. He has a great resemblance *to* his father. There was no water, and they died *of* thirst. Many have profited *by* good advice. That boy is known *by* the name of the idler. This remark is founded *on* truth. What went ye out to see? He was accused *of* acting unfairly. She has an abhorrence *of* all deceitful conduct. They have just landed *at* Hull, and are going *to* Liverpool. They intend to reside some time *in* Ireland.

The nightingale is the most famous *of* all the songsters *of* the grove, and has so long been celebrated *for* the charms *of* its music, that the idea *of* harmony seems associated *with* its name. It begins its song *in* the evening, and often continues it *during* the whole night. Its

attachment *to* some particular place is remarkable. *During* several weeks together, it will, if undisturbed, perch *on* the same tree, and *thence* every evening pour its fascinating melody. Its head and back are *of* a pale and tawny colour, dasked *with* olive; the throat, breast, and upper part *of* its belly, are *of* a light glossy ash colour, and the lower part is almost white; the outside webs *of* the quills are *of* a reddish brown; the tail is *of* a deep tawny red; and the eyes are remarkably large and animated. It visits the south *of* England *in* the beginning *of* April, and leaves it *in* the beginning *of* August. It is totally unknown *in* Scotland, Ireland, and North Wales.

RULE XII.

Page 114.

You and *we* enjoy many privileges. *To profess* regard, and to act differently, discover a base mind. My brother and *he* are tolerable grammarians. On that occasion, he could not have done more, nor *offered* to do less. Alfred, than *whom* a better king never reigned, experienced the greatest changes of fortune. Be ready to succour such persons *as* need thy assistance. He is not *so* diligent as his brother. It is so clear *that* I need not explain it. He respects none, neither high *nor* low. His raiment was *as* white as snow.

There is nothing about which you need to be more cautious, *than* the company you keep. *If* you associate with idle, profligate young men, your character will suffer by it, *and* you will be in great danger of insensibly adopting their maxims and practices. It often *indeed* happens, *that*, along with great worthlessness, they possess very alluring manners; *so that* you cannot be too much on your guard. Be not seduced by the appearance of good humour, *nor* by the wit, *however* entertaining, *nor* by the easy, careless lives, *nor* by the

licentious *but* heartless mirth of the dissipated. Do not suffer yourselves to be laughed out of your virtue, *and* do not sacrifice the future comfort of your lives, in order to obtain the good will of unthinking, vicious young men. Be not afraid of their reproaches, *nor* overcome by their raillery. Pity their delusion, *and* resist all their allurements with steadiness. In the company of good *and* amiable young people, you will find more true enjoyment, *than* you could possibly find in the company of the licentious, whose mirth, *though* loud *and* boisterous, is often, alas ! embittered by remorse, *and* always ends in wretchedness.

A P P E N D I X.

COMPOSITION.

PUNCTUATION.

Page 151.

The intermixture of evil in human society, serves to exercise the suffering graces and virtues of the good. Deliberate slowly, execute promptly. The great business of life, is to be employed in doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with our Creator. The young and the old, the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, must all go down to the grave. Charity, like the sun, brightens all its objects. Trials, in this stage of being, are the lot of man. The path of piety and virtue, pursued with a firm and constant spirit, will assuredly lead to happiness. What can be said to alarm those of their danger, who, intoxicated with pleasures, become giddy and insolent; who, flattered by the illusions of prosperity, make light of every serious admonition, which their friends, and the changes of the world give them? To enjoy present pleasure, he sacrificed his future ease and reputation. Continue, my dear child, to make virtue thy principal study. Content, the offspring of religion, dwells both in retirement, and in the active scenes of life. He who is a stranger to industry, may possess, but he cannot enjoy. It is the province

of superiors to direct, of inferiors to obey; of the learned to be instructive, of the ignorant to be docile; of the old to be communicative, of the young to be attentive and diligent. Gentleness is, in truth, the great avenue to mutual enjoyment. Be assured, therefore, that order, frugality, and economy, are the necessary supports of every personal and private virtue. One of the noblest Christian virtues, is "to love our enemies." Against thee, thee only, have I sinned. All our conduct towards men, should be influenced by this important precept: "Do unto others, as you would that others should do unto you."

The passions are the chief destroyers of our peace; the storms and tempests of the moral world. As the earth moves round the sun, it receives sometimes more and sometimes less, of his light and heat; and thus are produced the long warm days of summer, and the long cold nights of winter. The path of truth is a plain and safe path; that of falsehood is a perplexing maze. To give an early preference to honour above gain, when they stand in competition; to despise every advantage which cannot be attained without dishonest arts; to brook no meanness, and stoop to no dissimulation; are the indications of a great mind, the presages of future eminence and usefulness in life.

Do not flatter yourself with the hope of perfect happiness: there is no such thing in the world. There is no mortal truly wise and restless at once: wisdom is the repose of minds. If he has not been unfaithful to his king; if he has not proved a traitor to his country; if he has never given cause for such charges as have been preferred against him: why then is he afraid to confront his accusers? The three great enemies to tranquillity, are vice, superstition, and idleness: vice, which poisons and disturbs the mind with bad passions; superstition, which fills it with imaginary terrors; idle-

ness, which loads it with tediousness and disgust. When Socrates was asked, what man approached the nearest to perfect happiness, he answered: "That man who has the fewest wants."

Worldly happiness ever tends to destroy itself by corrupting the heart. It fosters the loose and the violent passions. It engenders noxious habits; and taints the mind with false delicacy, which makes it feel a thousand unreal evils.—Constantine the Great was advanced to the sole dominion of the Roman Empire, A.D. 325, and soon after openly professed the Christian faith.—We wait till to-morrow to be happy: alas! why not to-day? Shall we be younger? Are we sure we shall be healthier? Will our passions become feebler, and our love of the world less?—Beauty and strength, combined with virtue and piety—how lovely in the sight of men! how pleasing to heaven! peculiarly pleasing, because with every temptation to deviate, they voluntarily walk in the path of duty.—On the one hand, are the divine approbation, and immortal honour; on the other, (remember and beware,) are the stings of conscience, and endless infamy.

The eagle may be considered among birds, what the lion is among quadrupeds; and, in many respects, they have a strong similitude to each other. They are both possessed of force, and an empire over their fellows of the forest. Equally magnanimous, they disdain small plunder; and only pursue animals worthy of conquest. It is not till after having been long provoked by the cries of the rook or the magpie, that this generous bird thinks fit to punish it with death. The eagle also disdains to share the plunder of another bird; and will devour no other prey than that which he has acquired by his own pursuit. How hungry soever he may be, he stoops not to carrion; and when satiated, never returns to the same carcase, but leaves it for other ani-

mals, more rapacious and less delicate than himself. Solitary like the lion, he keeps the desert to himself alone : it is as extraordinary to see two pair of eagles in the same mountain, as two lions in the same forest. They keep separate, to find a more ample supply ; and consider the quantity of their game as the best proof of their dominion. Nor does the similitude of these animals stop here : they have both sparkling eyes, and are nearly of the same colour ; their claws are of the same form, their breath equally strong, and their cry equally loud and terrifying. Bred both for war, they are enemies of all society ; alike fierce, proud, and incapable of being easily tamed.

Sir Isaac Newton possessed a remarkably mild and even temper. This great man, on a particular occasion, was called out of his study to an adjoining apartment. A little dog, named Diamond, the constant but incurious attendant of his master's researches, happened to be left among the papers ; and threw down a lighted candle, which consumed the almost finished labours of some years. Sir Isaac soon returned, and had the mortification to behold his irreparable loss. But with his usual self-possession, he only exclaimed : "Oh Diamond ! Diamond ! thou little knowest the mischief thou hast done."

By the unhappy excesses of irregular pleasure in youth, how many amiable dispositions are corrupted or destroyed ? How many rising capacities and powers are suppressed ? How many flattering hopes of parents and friends are totally extinguished ? Who but must drop a tear over human nature, when he beholds that morning which arose so bright, overcast with untimely darkness ; that sweetness of temper which once engaged many hearts, that modesty which was so prepossessing, those abilities which promised extensive usefulness, all sacrificed at the shrine of low sensuality ; and one who was

formed for passing through life, in the midst of public esteem, cut off by his vices at the beginning of his course, or sunk, for the whole of it, into insignificance and contempt? These, O sinful Pleasure! are thy trophies. It is thus that, co-operating with the foe of God and man, thou degradest human honour, and blastest the opening prospects of human felicity.

ARRANGEMENT.

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Every desire of the heart, is known to Him who made us. Common calamities, and common blessings, fall heavily upon the envious. Our manners should be neither gross, nor excessively refined. How can we spend our time foolishly, when we know that hereafter we must give an account of our thoughts, words, and actions? Boast thou not of the favours thou bestowest. Were he ever so great and opulent, this conduct would debase him. There is nothing on earth so stable, as to assure us of undisturbed rest. Redder still these fires shall glow.

Man is the noblest work of creation. He is a much better writer than reader. Many a man has attained independence by industry and perseverance. Do not entertain too high an opinion of yourself. I am ashamed to tell you how great a mistake I have committed. The greater part of the furniture is removed, but all the servants remain.

Virtuous youth gradually brings forward accomplished and flourishing manhood. A temperate spirit, and moderate expectations, are excellent safeguards of the mind, in this uncertain and changing state. Peter the Great of Russia, wrought in the dock-yards, as a ship-carpenter. He is a good scholar, and respectful to his teacher. 'This room is twenty feet long, and sixteen feet wide.'

Your bounty has rendered that old man quite comfortable. Blessed are they that mourn ; for they shall be comforted. You and I will remain. If you and Tullia are well, Cicero and I are well.

Patience, by preserving composure within, resists the impression which trouble makes from without. Neglect no opportunity of doing good. They whom opulence has made proud, and whom luxury has corrupted, cannot relish the simple pleasures of nature. Thy threats, thy mercy I defy. You ought not to walk too hastily. I need not solicit him to do a kind action. Go I must, whatever may ensue.

She reads properly, writes very neatly, and composes accurately. He came agreeably to his promise, and conducted himself suitably to the occasion. Down came the blow. How greatly do the kind offices of a dutiful and affectionate child gladden the heart of a parent, especially when sinking under age or infirmities ! I hope it is not I with whom he is displeased. Do you know to whom you speak ? To whom do you offer such language ? It was not with him that they were angry. There is some disparity of years between him and me, but none between him and her. Come, then, let us go home.

The origin and progress of a river, have been fancifully compared to the life of man. Its beginnings are insignificant, and its infancy is frivolous ; it plays among the flowers of a meadow ; it waters a garden, or turns a little mill. Gathering strength in its youth, it becomes wild and impetuous. Impatient of the restraints with which it still meets in the hollows among the mountains, it is restless and fretful ; quick in its turning, and unsteady in its course. Now it is a roaring cataract, tearing up and overturning whatever opposes its progress, and it shoots headlong down from a rock ; then

it becomes a sullen and gloomy pool, buried in the bottom of a glen. Recovering breath by repose, it again dashes along, till, tired of uproar and mischief, it quits all that it has swept along, and leaves the opening of the valley strewed with the rejected waste. Now, quitting its retirement, it comes abroad into the world, journeying with more prudence and discretion through cultivated fields, yielding to circumstances, and winding round what would trouble it to overwhelm or remove. It passes through the populous cities, and all the busy haunts of man, tendering its services on every side, and becomes the support and ornament of the country. Increased by numerous alliances, and advanced in its course, it becomes grave and stately in its motions, loves peace and quiet; and, in majestic silence, rolls on its mighty waters, till it is laid to rest in the vast abyss.

With regard to my poverty, indeed, you have been justly informed. My whole estate consists in a house of but mean appearance, and a little spot of ground; from which, by my own labour, I draw my support. But if, by any means, you have been persuaded that this poverty renders me in any degree unhappy, you are greatly deceived. I have no reason to complain of Providence: it supplies me with all that nature requires; and if I am without superfluities, I am also free from the desire of them. With these, I confess I should be more able to succour the necessitous, (the only advantage for which the wealthy are to be envied); but small as my possessions are, I can still contribute something to the assistance of my friends.

STYLE.

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I. —The king soon found reason to *repent* of his provoking such dangerous enemies. The popular lords

did not fail to *enlarge* on the subject. Removing the term from Westminster, *during the sitting* of parliament, was illegal. He had been perplexed with a long compliance *with* foreign manners. The discovery he made and communicated *to* his friends. The wisest princes need not think it any diminution *of* their greatness, or derogation *from* their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. He found the greatest difficulty *in* writing. You know the esteem I have *for* his philosophy. He is resolved *on* going to the Persian Court. Neither the one nor the other shall make me swerve *from* the path which I have traced for myself. A great quantity may be taken from the heap, without making any sensible alteration *in* it. All these things required abundance of *refinement* and *delicacy* to manage with advantage, as well as a strict observance *of* times and fashions. The haughtiness of Florio was very *disgraceful*, and disgusted both his friends and strangers.

I am wearied with seeing so perverse a disposition. I know not who has done this thing. *I think that* I am not mistaken in an opinion, which I have so well considered. *Perhaps* he will call again to-morrow. They have manifested great *candour* in all the transaction. It is difficult to discover the spirit and *design* of some laws. His natural severity rendered him a very *unpopular* speaker. The *inquietude* of his mind made his station and wealth far from being enviable. The *conformity* of the thought *to nature* greatly recommended it. These are things *of the highest* importance to the growing age.

II.—For want of employment, he *wandered* idly about the fields. They thought it an important subject, and the question was strenuously debated *on both sides*. He was long indisposed, and at length died of *melancholy*. *I would as readily* do it myself, as persuade another to do it. He is not, *in any degree*, better than those he so

liberally condemns. He *insists* upon security, and will not liberate him till it be obtained. He might have perceived, *by a transient view*, the difficulties to which his conduct exposed him. This performance is *of the same value as* the other. The two nations *contended with* each other for above two hundred years. Every year a new flower in his judgment *exceeds* all the old ones, though it is much inferior to them both in colour and shape. His name shall *descend* to posterity with distinguished honour. Learning and arts were but then *beginning to be cultivated*. It *happened* unfortunately that two of the principal persons *differed in opinion*, and had a fatal quarrel. Do not reject *entirely*, but endeavour patiently to gather the plain meaning. He *composed* rhyming tragedies, till he grew ashamed of *composing* them any longer. An eloquent speaker may give more *numerous*, but he cannot give more convincing arguments, than this plain man offered. He is engaged in a treatise on the interests of the soul and *of the body*. The Latin tongue *was never spoken*, in its purity, in this island. It may be justly said that no laws are better than *those of England*. The Divine Being, *ever liberal and faithful*, heaps favours on his servants. He was willing to spend *one or two hundred* pounds rather than be enslaved.

III.—Vivacity is often promoted, by presenting a sensible object to the mind, instead of an *intellectual* one. The *proposal* for each of us to relinquish something was complied with, and produced a cordial *reconciliation*. It is difficult for him to speak three sentences *successively*. He is our *common* benefactor, and deserves our respect and obedience. The *neglect* of timely precaution was the cause of this great loss. Disputing should always be so managed, as to *remind us* that the only end of it is truth. They shall *fly* as the eagle that hasteth to eat. The wicked *flee* when no man pursueth. He died *by violence*; for he was killed *with* a sword. We have

increased our family and expenses; and *enlarged* our garden and fruit orchard. The good man is not overcome by disappointment, when that which is mortal *dies*; when that which is mutable, *begins to change*; and when that which he knew to be transient, *passes away*.

This great politician desisted from his designs, when he found them impracticable. His end soon approached, and he died with great fortitude. He was a man of so much pride, that he despised the sentiments of others. This man, on all occasions, treated his inferiors with great disdain. There can be no order in the life of that man, who does not allot a due share of his time to retirement and reflection. Such equivocal expressions mark an intention to deceive. His cheerful, happy temper keeps up a kind of day-light in his mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity.

IV.—They are now engaged in a study, *the usefulness* of which they have long wished to know. *In the night*, the miserable remains were taken down. I have, *in this paper*, by way of introduction, settled the meaning of those pleasures of the imagination, which are the subject of my present undertaking; and endeavoured, *by several considerations*, to recommend to my readers the pursuit of those pleasures: I shall, *in my next paper*, examine the several sources from which these pleasures are derived. This morning, when one of the gay females was, *with great care and diligence*, looking over some hoods and ribands, brought by her tirewoman, I employed no less in examining the box which contained them. As the guilt of an officer, *if he prove negligent*, will be greater than that of a common servant; so the reward of his fidelity will be *proportionably* greater. Though energetic brevity is not adopted to every subject, we ought, *on every occasion*, to avoid its contrary, a languid redundancy of words: it is *sometimes* proper to

be copious, but never to be verbose. Fields of corn form a pleasant prospect; and *if a little care were bestowed on the walks* that lie between them, they would display neatness, regularity, and elegance.

By greatness, I do not mean the bulk of any single object *only*, but the largeness of a whole view. Sixtus the Fourth was, if I mistake not, *at least* a great collector of books. We *frequently* do those things, of which we *afterwards* repent. By doing the same thing *often*, it becomes habitual. Raised to greatness without merit, he employed his power *solely* for the gratification of his passions. These are the *rules of the master*, who must be obeyed. What he says *is true*, but it is not applicable to the point. We no where meet with a more splendid or pleasing show in nature, than *that which* appears in the heavens at the rising and setting of the sun, and *which* is wholly made up of those different stains of light, that show themselves in clouds of a different situation. Many act so directly contrary to this method, that, from a habit, *which they acquired at the university, of saving time and paper*, they write in so diminutive a manner, that they can hardly read what they have written. Thus I have fairly given you my own opinion *relating to this weighty* affair, as well as that of a great majority of both houses here; *an opinion*, upon which I am confident you may securely reckon. *In consequence of being intoxicated*, the witness, *by the motion of an honourable member*, was ordered to withdraw from the bar.

The hen being in her own nest, was killed and eaten there by the eagle. Lysias, *speaking of his friends*, promised to his father never to abandon *them*. They were summoned occasionally by their kings, when *the latter* were compelled *by want and by fear* to have recourse to their aid. Men look with an evil eye upon the good that is in others, *whose reputation* they think obscures *their own*, and *whose commendable qualities* do stand

in their light ; *over whom*, therefore, they do what they can to cast a cloud, that the bright shining of their virtues may not obscure them.

V.—*Cato, who died in the full vigour of life, under the age of fifty, was naturally warm and affectionate in his temper.* In this uneasy state, both of his public and private life, Cicero was oppressed by a new and deep affliction, the death of his beloved daughter, Tullia ; which happened soon after her divorce from Dolabella. *The manners and humours of this man* were entirely disagreeable to *Tullia*.—The Britons, daily harassed by cruel inroads from the Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defence. *This people* reduced the greater part of the island to their own power ; and drove the Britons into the most remote and mountainous parts. The rest of the country, in customs, religion, and language, became wholly Saxons.—The sun approaching melts the snow, and breaks the icy fetters of the main. *Here* vast sea-monsters pierce through floating islands, with arms which can withstand the crystal rock ; whilst others, that of themselves seem great as islands, are, by their bulk alone, armed against all but man. *The superiority which he possesses* over creatures of such stupendous size and force, should make him mindful of his privilege of reason ; and force him humbly to adore the great composer of these wondrous frames, and the author of his own superior wisdom.

Disappointments will often happen to the best and wisest of men, *and sometimes to the wisest and best concerted plans.* They may happen too, not through any imprudence of those who devised the plans, nor even through the malice or ill design of others ; but merely in consequence of some of those cross incidents of life, which could not be foreseen.—Without some degree of patience exercised under injuries, *human life would be rendered a state of perpetual hostility* : offences and retaliations

would succeed to one another in endless train. Never delay till to-morrow, *what reason and conscience tell you ought to be performed to-day.* To-morrow is not yours; and though you should live to enjoy it, you must not overload it with a burden not its own.

The first could not end his learned treatise without a panegyric of modern learning and knowledge in comparison of the ancient; and the other falls so grossly into the censure of the old poetry, and the preference of the new, that I could not read either of these strains without indignation. *This emotion* no quality among men is so apt to raise in me as sufficiency, the worst composition out of the pride and ignorance of mankind. All the world acknowledges the *Æneid* to be perfect in its kind; and, considering the disadvantage of the language, and the severity of the Roman Muse, the poem is still more wonderful; since, without the liberty of the Grecian poets, the diction is so great and noble, so clear, so forcible, and expressive, so chaste and pure, that, *with the exception of some few instances in which Homer, through the force of genius, hath excelled,* even all the strength and compass of the Greek tongue, joined to Homer's fire, cannot give us stronger and clearer ideas, than the great Virgil has set before our eyes.

VI.—Although the effect fell short of what is ascribed to fabulous legislators and founders of states, yet to none ever were ascribed more tokens of magnanimity. I look upon it as my duty, so long as I keep within the bounds of truth, and of decency. How many are there by whom these good tidings were never heard! He says nothing of it himself, and I am not disposed to travel into the regions of conjecture, but to relate facts. Never did Atticus succeed better in gaining universal love and esteem. This is so clear a proposition, that I might rest the whole argument upon it. I went home, full of serious reflections. The very first discovery of it

strikes the mind with inward joy. It is impossible for us to behold the divine works with coldness or indifference.

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil. While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, cold *and* heat, summer *and* winter, *and* day and night, shall not cease. As the strength of our cause does not depend upon *any critical points of history, chronology, or language*, so neither is it to be decided by *them*. The faith *which* he professed, and *of which* he became an apostle, was not his invention. Their idleness, their luxury and pleasures, their criminal deeds, their immoderate passions, their timidity and baseness of mind, have dejected them to such a degree, as to make them weary of life. He had made considerable advances in knowledge, *though* he was very young, and laboured under several disadvantages.

I have, *with a good deal of attention*, considered the subject upon which I was desired to communicate my thoughts. Whether, *in any country*, a choice altogether unexceptionable has been made, seems doubtful. *By the last census*, it appears that, *in Great Britain and Ireland*, there are upwards of fifteen millions of inhabitants. *Not every one* who puts on the appearance of goodness, is good. Although persons of a virtuous and learned education, *when they come forward into the great world*, may be, and too often are, drawn by the temptations of youth, and the opportunities of a large fortune, into some irregularities, it is ever with reluctance and compunction of mind, because their bias to virtue still continues.

Gentleness ought to *form our address, to regulate our speech, and* to diffuse itself over our whole behaviour. Ambition creates *hatred, shyness, discords, seditions, and wars*. The ancient laws of Rome were so far from

suffering a Roman citizen to be put to death, that they would not allow him *to be whipped, or even* to be bound. The scribes made it their profession *to study* and to teach the law of Moses. The regular tenor of a virtuous and pious life will prove the best preparation for *old age, death, and immortality*.

By what I have already expressed, the reader will perceive the business *upon* which I am to proceed. This agreement of mankind is not confined *solely* to taste. May the happy message be applied to us, in all *its* virtue, strength, and comfort ! These arguments were *embraced* without hesitation, and with great eagerness. The other kinds of motion are *also* incidentally blended.

I have observed of late the style of some great ministers, very much to exceed that of any other *writers*. The old may inform the young; and the young may animate *the old*. I cannot but fancy, however, that this imitation which passes so currently with *others*, must, at some time or other, have stuck a little with your lordship. The account is generally balanced ; for what we *lose* on the one hand, we gain on the other. He can bribe, but he *cannot* seduce: he can buy, but he *cannot* gain: he can lie, but he *cannot* deceive. He embraced the cause of liberty faintly, and pursued it *irresolutely*; he grew tired of it, when he had much to hope; and gave it up, when *he had nothing to fear*.

To use the Divine name *habitually*, and without serious consideration, is highly irreverent. They conducted themselves *craftily*, and ensnared us before we had time to escape. Tranquillity, *order*, and magnanimity, reside with the *pious* and resigned man. By a cheerful, *candid*, and *uniform* temper, he conciliated general favour. We reached the mansion before noon it was a strong, *magnificent*, gothic edifice. By means

of society, our wants *are* supplied, and our lives are rendered comfortable, our capacities *are* enlarged, and our virtuous affections called forth into their proper exercise.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE.

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No human happiness is so *pure* as not to contain any alloy. Hope, the *star* of life, darts a ray of light through the thickest gloom. Let us be *careful to adapt our sails to the wind and weather*; and to steer our vessel aright, that we may avoid the rocks and shoals, which lie every where around us.

Since the time that reason began to *exert her powers*, thought, during our waking hours, has been active in every breast, without a moment's suspension or pause. The current of ideas has been always *flowing*. The wheels of the spiritual engine have *revolved* with perpetual motion.

The man who has no rule over his own spirit, possesses no *defence* against *dangers* of any sort. He lies open to every insurrection of ill-humour, and every *invasion* of distress. Whereas, he who is employed in regulating his mind, is making provision against all the accidents of life. He is erecting a fortress, into which, in the day of *danger*, he can retreat with safety.

In this our day of proof, our land of hope,
The good man has his clouds that intervene;
Clouds that may dim his sublunary day,
But cannot *darken*; even the best must own,
Patience and resignation are the *pillars*
Of human peace on earth.

THE END.

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